POLITICAL MEETINGS AT WASHINGTON.

THE SIX NEW STEAM FRIGATES.

ONE DAY LATER FROM HAVAVA.

The Reciprocity Treaty Confirmed by

Canada

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMICS.

E NEW STEAM FRIGATES-THE ENOW NOTHING

to the steam frigates now in course of construc ington, Wabash at Philadelphia, Niagara at New and Merrimack at Boston. The naval board have

octatic party, and bitter denunciation of the whigs Know Nothings. It was apparent from the first ments to the stated objects of the meeting, and the fact

the stand, and something of a rush occurred in the efforts to keep them off of indescreet sympathisers with there was opportunity for those to be heard who dissent-ed from the views of the preceding speakers. He was prected with hearty cheers, and the counter meeting was quietly and orderly organized. It was addressed by laptain Cutter, of Kentucky, and Captain Carrington, of Washington, whose remarks were received with much enthusiasm. There appeared to be but little diminution after voting to adjourn to Tuesday evening, the vast

ide that liberty of speech was abridged in the least As smile over it. The great num er of government employee present, and appointed as officers, gave it the appearance of being an administration move, and contributed much

of the first meeting, arising from the darkness and attendant circumstances, as at the meeting to-day there

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1854. The new Mexican war steamer Santa Anna was a Delaware Breakwater this morning rejairing her ma-chinery, which became deranged the same day that she left New York. The Santa Anna will come to this port

Enerow, (ra ) Sept. 22, 1854. A. H. Reeder I-fo here for Kansas via New large number of citizens, headed by a band of music E.

J. Joy, on the part of the citizens, made an elequent farewell address. Governor R. remains in New York till Tuesday next.

TRAMBOAT DISASTER—NEW SHIP BURNED—FROST ARREST FOR GAUSING AN ABORTION—THIAL OF ONE OF THE ENGLISH DESERTERS.

After a delay of about an hour the passengers were takes off by the steamer C. Vanderbilt, of the Stonington

nerset, last night, a new ship of about 2,000 tons on the stocks in the yard of James M. Hood, was de-stroyed by fire, together with the dwelling of Mr. Hood. The loss is estimated at \$60,000

night. At Rowley the thermometer indicated one de-gree below freezing point.

Dr. Horace Stacy, a regular physician of this city, and Mrs Dr. Rohilla Worcester, of this city, were ar-rested this afternoon on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Louisa Kimball, of Bullard, Vermont, by procur-ing an abortion. Mrs. Kimball was a married lady, and her husband was present when the deed was perpetraitted to iall for examination next week.

the charge of larceny, in robbing the Queen's treasury Supreme Court on the law point.

Prinsperso, Sept. 22, 1854.

The Dispatch extra of this afternoon reports 74 deaths from choiers during yesterday, and to-day up to evening 60 deaths. The total number of deaths from the disease

day last, including eighteen from yellow fever. The disease was increasing in the castern part of the city. Over \$20,000 had been received in Savannah for the relief of the sufferers.

relief of the sufferers.

The Howard Association of New Orisens had sent \$1,000 for the relief of t. e sufferers in dayannah. THE YELLOW PEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Columna, copt. 21, 1884. The yellow fover prevails in Savannah as bad as over the deaths yesterday reaching 28. It is estimated that of the white population, only about 1,000 are now in the

lages are quite overrun with visiters.
At Charleston on Tuesday there were 27 deaths.

past week were 340. YELLOW PEVER AT THE PHILADELPHIA LAXABETTO

PRILADELPHIA LAZARSTTO.
PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1856.
The steamship State of Georgia, from Savansah, has
been at quarastine here for nearly two weeks, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever among the crew
and passengers. Eight deaths are said to have occurred
on board.

## The Riots in New Orleans, &c.

During the renewal of the riots on Friday night, as armed gang paraded the atreets, and attacked a coffee house kept by Mike Foley, completely demodshing it. Three men were seriously wounded, also a Mrs. Adams, by a si ot supposed to have been fired at her husband.

Great excitement existed throughout the city.

Over 5,000 bales of new cotton were received at New

THE RECIPRODITY THATY CONFIRMED BY THE CA-NADIAN PARLIAMENT—SERIOUS CHARGES A GAINST MINISTERS.

A despatch just received from Quebec says that a reciprocity treaty was confirmed by the Canadian Partament on Wednesday last; and adds that Mr Sidney

A bill to bring the laws of the Provinces into harmon; final passage to d y.

The legislative Council has appointed a con-

inquire into the charge of undue speculation by some of

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1864 The steam hip Black Warrier, from New York via Ha-vara, 15th inst., has arrived at this port. Her advices left Havana for New York 14th inst.

Great preparations sontinued to be made for the re rates last reported.

The Marshal of this city, yesterday, arrested a man named Cohen, from New York, and another named Free hart, with about four more who reside here, for ste-lies valuable silks from several stores. They appear to be The stolen goods had been sent to Cincinnati by express, but the bills of lading were recovered. Both the prison

The Ohio River.

New York, Sept. 22, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We have received a despatch by telegraph from Wheeling, dated 21st instant stating that the Ohio river was up and that the steamers had commenced their trips down from that point. Please publish the fact in your next edition. Yours, very respectfully.

CRESTER & CO., 98 West street.

Markets.

New Orlhans, Sept. 19, 1854.

Our cotion market to-day is active at unchanged cates middling is quoted 5 ½c. Flour is cill at \$7.75a \$7.87 87 active at triffe higher, sides being quoted at 8 ½c. Ohis whiskey, 40c. Molasses firm. Corn dull at 75 a 80c.

VISIONAL BISHOP OF NEW YORK.
We have announced the death, on the 21st instant, of Bishop Wainwright, of this diocess. His funeral will take place from Trinity Church to day, the services to commence at one o'clock P. M. His disease was thought to have been caused by exposure and fatigue in the dis-charge of his episcopal duties, and finally terminated in a typhus fever, which closed his mortal career after an illness of three weeks, in the sixty-second year of his

given in the HERALD a biographical sketch of the de-ceased and his predecessors in the episcopal office in this diocess, a brief notice of his life and career will now

in the year 1792, his father being an English-man and his mother an Americar, a daughter of the celebrated Reverend Dr. Mayhow, of Boston His He was, for some time after taking his degree, instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory at lambildge, and having studied for the Episcopal church, was admitted to he order of deacon in 1816. He was first settled at Wart ancient earlish of this diocess. After a protracted contest for the election of a provisional Bishop of New York, Dr. Creighton was elected, but subsequently dec inod acceptance of the office. Another meeting of the Episcopal Convention was therefore held: when Dr. Watter wright was elected Bishop, and was consecrated on the

ncceptance of the office. Another meeting of the Episcopal Convention was therefore held: when Dr. Wainwight was elected Bishop, and was consecrated on the 10th of November, 1852. He immediately entered on the arduous duties of this responsible station, an teentinus to pursue them with real and energy until at tacked with the disease which term rated his life. In his views of Episcopacy, Dr. Wainwright was a High Churchman, although he was preferred by the Low Church party and the moderact High Churchman over Dr. Seabury, Dr. Vinton, and others, in the election of Provisional Bishop in 1852. He was an advocate for the apostolic succession, and some years since he entered into a controversy with Rev Dr. Potts, of the Presynterian church, in favor of the doctrine that shere could be no church without's bishop. In the controversy he drove ir. Potts in a corner by asking him the question, in substance, "From whence de the elergy of the Presysterian Church derive their authority to preach and administer the sacraments?" and by quotations from the confession of faith and articles of belief of the Prestyterian Church derive their authority to preach and administer the sacraments?" and by quotations from the confession of faith and articles of belief of the Prestyterian Church, he deterred his opponent from meeting the question by a cirect answer, in which he insisted before proceeding with the argument Dr. Wainwright was much esteemed, not only in the church of home.

Bishop Wainwright was much esteemed, not only in the church of home.

Bishop Wainwright was much esteemed, not only in the church as an able and eloquent preacher, and faithful in the discharge of his Episopa; for his social qua ities and his gentlemanly bearing. He was an ardent friend of science and literature, and a promoter of the cause of public improvement in all its phases, when not coming in coince the church and parachial works in literature and eccleiastical learning, which have gained him reputation as a sololar of refuned taste and research,

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR, (FORMERLY OF SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.)

The death of this gentleman, who was for many years a distinguished member of Congress from the State of New York, and twice elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, took place at Cleveland. Onlo, on Tuesday morning, 19th inst. He was seventy-one years of age,

Mr. Taylor, having received a good education, commenced the practice of the law when a young man, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and settled in Ballston Spe, admittee to the bar in 1807, and settled in Islantico Spe, Saratega County, where he became distinguished in his profession, and a rival at the bar and in political life of the celebrated John Cramer, Esq., who was admitted to the bar in 1804. Taylor made his first appearance in the bar in 1804. Taylor made his first appearance in public life in 1812, when he was 29 years of age, as a member of Assembly from Saratoga County. At that acession he was the only republican or democratic member who proved himself possessed of much talent as a debater or tact in legislation, although that party were in the majority. He was then inexperienced as a public man, but in after life he showed a sagacity in politi al affairs and a knowledge of men unsurpassed by any New York statesman of his times? He soon received a stronger mark of confidence by the people in being clested a member of Congress, and took his seat in the House of Representatives as a republican member and a supporter of the war with Great Britain in 1813. By successive receivations he was continued a member of Congress for twenty years, namely, until his retirement in 1838. In the division of parties a 'ter the peace of 1815, in the twenty years, namely, until his retirement in 1888.

In the division of parties after the peace of 1815, in the
State of New York, Mr. Taylor esponsed the cause of
De Witt Clinton, and consequently was prosected by Mr.
Van Buren and the bucktail party. When the Missouri
question was started in Congress in 1810, by a proposal
of the late James fallmadge, then a member of the
Reuse from this State, Mr. Taylor sealously co-operated
the his occleague in his afforts to prevent the extension

bers of the house from this State with Southe is mean.

\*\*re. and Philip P Bersour of Virginia, was chosen as Specker.

\*\*A the Presidential election of 1825, Mr. Taylor took an active person of the President he was chosen "peaker of the Hong, by the frien a of the similistration, in December, A.22, cut was detected by andrew therenon of Virginia, in December, A.22, cut was detected by andrew therenon of Virginia, in December, A.22, cut was detected by andrew therenon of Virginia, in December, A.22, cut was detected by andrew therenon of Virginia, in December, 1827. He was a declined oppose to the assistantion of Jackson, and a realism aupoorier of a national bank, a protective tariff, and internal improvements being nearly overnment free 1833, Ma. Taylor remainer in probic life at his rederice on arridogs county, until the year 1840, who he was elected by the whig party a memory of the construction of the taste, for a term of four years. He was, however, in the receive of life and in the business of State legislation did not evince the same vigor and energy which he had exhibited in Congress. His faculties has become impaired by age an internity, and his natural force abated. But his judgment on sub-leaffarractural force abated, and has descended to the grave full of years and excertence, with the resultation of having been a goost and faithful public servant, scoording to his own ideas of the measures next calculated to premote the justic serva. It is the Ulintonian, adams, and whig arties, to whose interests he was devoted, always followed his councila, they might have been oftener in the majority in the State and nation.

This distinguished statesman of New Hampshire, died [ Plumer studied law with his father, the late ex-Governo Willism 1 lumer, but was never known as a practisi three times chosen a representative in Congress, serving prominent members of that body who have subsequently cecrased—the late Judge Woodbury and Iohahod Bartlett being the others. The father of Mr Plumer, who was an intimate friend of John Quincy dams, and was the only Pre-idential elector who world for him in 1820 against Mr Monroe, and therefore prevented a unanimous vote for the latter as President, died at Epping, December 23, 1860, at the advanced age of 91 years, having been Governor of the State in 1812, 1816, 1817 and 1818; thied States what is from 1802 to 1877, and member of the State legislatore at various times. The elder Plumer was a native of Newbury port, Mass, and remove to Epping, N. d., in his youth. The family name is retained by a son of too subject of this sketch, now residing at Lexington, "assachusetta, and traceacting bustness in Boston. The Plumers, farter and son, were much esteemed as citizens in public and private life. They were attached to the old democratic or republican parts, and on ope rated with the late Issac Hill, and the democracy of his school, until the year 1828, when they unported Adams against Jackson, and subsequently acted with the whig party.

HCN, JOHN B. SCOTT, OF NEW YORK.

HCN. JOHN B. SCOTT, OF NEW YORK. Island, Hon John B. Scott, an old and respected citizen o New York, aged 65 years. His funeral took place from

where he received his education, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1809. On entering in tic republican party, and on the division of the demo-cracy, he took the side of the Tammany Hall backtails, against De Witt Clinton. From that party he received armies De Witt Clinton. From that party is received the approximent of Justice of the Maride Court, an office which he lorg held In 1823, he joined Judge Edwards Henry Wheaton, Samuel S Gardit ner and other Tammuny republicans, in getting up the "specific" party," so called, the object of which was to defect Martin Van Buren in his plan to give the electoral votes of the State to William H Crawford for of the "prople's party" in this city, which had an impertant effect in prometing the defeat of Crawford and
the election of John Quincy Adams to the Providency.
But when lammany Hall declared for General Jackwon,
Jurge Scott returned to the old headquarters of the
nexty, and supported Jackwon and Van Buren. During
Governor Seward's administration he was removed from
the office of Justice of the Marine Court; but this only
excited the democracy in his favo, and in 1843 he was
elected to the state Senate for a term of four years by
a large majority. While he was state-cuator, the ast
stepping the enlargement of the Eric canals was passed

Lied at his residence in Union county, Pennsylvanis on the 10th inst., Hon. George Kremer, in the 79th year

of his age. He was born in Lancaster county, in that State, Nov. 22, 1775, and was of German origin. He was seared those traits of character, particularly of degged obstinacy, and adherence to men and parties on ideas originally formed, which the plain German voters of Pennsylvania delight to honor, although the subject of

their preference had the coarse, vulgar manners and habits which distinguished Mr. Kremer.

The subject of this notice was three times elected to Congress from one of the strongest democratic districts in Pennsylvan's, of which district he was one of the

1825, in consequence of no election by the people, Mr Kremer become known to the public by avowing himself the author of an anonymous letter published in a Philadelphia paper, in which Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House, was charged with bargain and corruption, in intriguing with John Quincy Adams to support him for the Presidency, in consideration of a province on the part of Mr. Adams to appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This charge was so generally believed by a majority of the people of the United States that it operated to destroy kr. lay's prospects for the Presidency.

When the anonymous letter appeared in the papers of the day, Mr. Clay, on the 31st January, 1823, published the following eards the National Intelligencer:—

A CARD—I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, is sand in this city, and by other kindred spirits and persons, in regard to the Presidential election. The eciter of one of those prints, whered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Charcer, for which I can to subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the Sain instant in that number is inserted a letter, purposing to have been written from this city on the 25 h last by a member of the House of Representatives belonging to the Penssylvaria diseastion. I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whever he may be, a have and inframous calumnistor, a dastard and a liar; and if he dade nuvel himself, and arow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor. H. CLAY

The public mind was held in suspense after this card was fissed, until the following appeared in the National Intelligencer, on the 26 of February:—

of slavery west of the Mississippi. He consequently became unpopular with members from the Southern States, but in Nov-mber, 1820 Mr. Clay having resigned as Speaker of the House, Mr. T-ylor was chosen as his successor, a ter a protracted contest. The following resistance of the successor, a ter a protracted contest. The following resistance of the property of the successor is an a candidate for re-election as Speaker, but an a default by the resilience of the successor, when their residual space not," when their residual space not," when their residual space not," when their residual space not, when their residual space not r

seplative of the people, he will not fear to "cry about seplative of the people, he will not find and privileges are at and spare not," when their r. "they and privileges are at and spare not," when their r. "they and privileges are at stake.

This card was a pocer to Mr. C. 'sy, and he immediate had saide all idea of using his p. whole to "deress his had saide all idea of using his p. whole to "deress his wrongs on this one safen if was even of the was put forward by some of the was 'b' opportunities. The idea of the Speaker of the House being comparised to call to the field of honor a sturry old German texturer, and allowing him, as the clastenged party, the choice of respons, was indictous in the extreme, and a boxel grin has perceptibe on the countenances of members when the House assembled on the external and a boxel grin has perceptibe on the countenances of members when the House assembled on the extending when the card of Mr. Kremer as p. blished. His removing choose deep and bitter feelings, when he asked the House in justice to himself and the character and cignity of the chone, to appoint a committee to investigate the subject. "Ematains from the source which they did," he said, "this was the only notice which he could take of them."

A committee was app inted by paids, in conformity with the desire of Mr. Clay, to investigate the conformity with the desire of Mr. Clay, to investigate the conformity with the desire of Mr. Clay, to investigate the object them, and the whole affair node; in one of the conformity with the desire of Mr. Clay, to investigate the object them, seed the whole affair node; in one of the conformity with the desire of Mr. Clay, to investigate the object them, seed the whole affair node; in other group to before them, and the whole affair node; in other group to be offered to the conformity with the desire of Mr. Clay, to investigate the object the uniqual mountains of the mountains of the presidency, without reference to bits nomination by the white party.

Are members and the

LEUT ALONZO I AVIS, United States Navy, late com-mander of the United States brig Porpoles, attacked to Commederer Bringsold's North Pacific exploring expedi-tion and who had but a few days since roturned, died at Wilmington Dei, on the 19th inst., of a disease said to be choiera be leaves three orphan children.

JAMES ARMSTRONG Passed a idshipman, died at Norfolks on the 18th inst

THE REVOLUTION ALMOST SUPPRESSED—GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE COUNTRY—NAVIGATION OF THE OBLINGOO—GOLD MINES—THE MARKETS.

The latest news that we have received from Venezuels city of Bolivar on the 24th of August and reached this naginat—Jose Isaac monagas would be severed to the presidency. The revolutionary movement having General Pacz numinally at its head, was at first very popular, and there was every prospect of its eventual success; but a change in the public mind was effected by the cunning of the party in power Slavery had been abolished through out the republic some short time ago; and the Mona ges party caused reports to be circulated that one of the

This is the closing day of the fall meeting of the Na-tional Jockey Club, and from the character of the horses I welve horses will contend for the various purses, all of an unusual number—and which will add greatly to the interest of the occasion. Judging from the preparations made during the week, by all classes of individuals, to The following is the summary of Thursday's races, emitted for want of room in our columns in Friday's

Total time..... 3:50%

THOROTOR BEED HORSES AT THE HARRIER -It is hardly necessary, we presume, to call the attention of sporting

which is adver sed to take place at the National race

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

HEALTH.

REMARKABLE PUBLICATION -IN THE MODE

ing the lower classes of the people from the movement, and of exasperating the colored population, which almost doubly outnumbers the whites

By this means, and by the aid of a forced loan, Monagas was able to raise an army of 2°,000 mea, principally blacks. Still among the better informed and more liberal minded classes of the community, the teoling against the more than the present regime is ver bitter. The compliants against the Moragas ramily are that their government has been oppressive and despoite, that the resources of the nation have been profit gately squandered, and that their envy object ascence to be to carbon themselves at the earn of the country. In this, it is said, they have accorded investing their money in forsign securities, while some at the debra of the government have been required.

It would appear that the army of 'he insurgents had recordly subsered severe disasters in Sarinas, the capital of the severe destates in Sarinas, the capital of the severe of that muse, the flass, the capital of the severe destates in Sarinas, the capital of the severe of the color of the severe destates in Sarinas, the capital of the severe of the color of the severe destates in Sarinas of the severe destates in Sarinas and the severe destates in Sarinas and the severe destates the severe of the severe destates the s

By Dr S. S. Fitch, 714 Broadway, N Y.

A FALLACY.—ONE REMEDY FOR ALL DISPASES.

This has been long sought for—never found. Why?
Because diseases produced by a variety of causes, or injurious agents and forces, require an equal variety of counters cting and curative agents. Peace mediaine efficient in one disease, should be used for that disease; it may have no curative effect in any otter. Nover be led off by the horrib's delusion of a cure all. Such a thing never was, and never can be I leases produced by light, and diseases produced by darkness, never can both be cured by the same meditine. Hence I have devoted my life to seeking out, discovering, and preparing perfect remedies, which shall meet the extencions and varieties of diseases.

I give in the subsequent pages a list or these remedies. Oh, invalid use them. Use them without delay; and satisfaction, returning health, joy, and glainess will be your prompt reward.

In case of coubt or disappointment, call on me; er, if not converient, write to me. I will promptly advise, and set you right by careful prescription.

CURE AND MANAGEMENT OF DISKASES.

CURB AND MANAGEMENT OF DISEASES.

set you right by careful prescription.

CURE AND MANAGEMENT OF DISKASES.

CONSUMPTION.

Let the invalid remember that consumption results from several diseases. What is called pulmonary or true consumption is always two diseases, and often more; bence it is that no one medicine probably ever cured pulmonary consumption. It is often the cuse that a medicines found that will help one part of the disease and not the other, and so help, but never cure the patient. This is the reason why medicines have a fashion both with physicians and others; are noticed for a while, and then pass out of notice or confidence, because they do not care. For this reason I use medicine for each disease, and overlook not the least, and give, of course, many medicines, but nothing to break you down, or take away your strength, or appetite, or pleasures, or occupation, but all to core and build up the health and strength. Remember that this is an entirely curable disease, it treated right, and before the lungs are so much ulcera'ed that the whole constitution is cert oyed. Persons often recover who are very low and have been long sick. First of all, reas my "Fix Lectures or Co samption, askima, etc.;" read them carefully and unferstandingly. The lectures are written in the plainost English. Read them, if you can get them, before you consult me, or use remedies. After reading them, hasten at once to your remedies. Adday, even of a few days, may greatly after the character of your disease, and make your recovery much more doubtful.

MIGHA OF CONSUMPTION

Are—cough, pain in one or both sides, in the chest, between and about the shoulders and collar bones, under the shoulder blades, expectoration by coughing, short breathing, bleeding from the lungs more or less, hoursanes, cashy lever, weak voice, easily fatigued, night sweats, less of fieth, &c. These symptoms are more paraly found at first in one person. The great sign is a cough. Bleed ing from the lungs, even when not followed at once by a cough, is, in a vast many cases, a certain sign

remain all night unth it becomes the temperature of the room, and then freely used. The invalid amount uses be chilled. Bathing may be done at any time of the far or exceining most agreeable; morning is usually the best time. I think this the best of all baths. He most the roughly rubbed with a dry towel both before not after washing. There are persons who can not bathse without injury; but perseverance will usually overcome all objections.

Swelling and bloating of the feet is a frequent suffering with consumptives, and often excites great alarm. I do not consider it alone so very alarming; keeping the feet a little raised, and putting hem in hot salt and ashes baths, will usually cure or is soon, and with the return of general health the swellings will subside

observe the effects of food

DHINK FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The consumptive may drink what he knows agrees, with him; pure water, black tea, a little good Franch brandy and water. port wine, and london porter if may be a selected and water. Port wine, and london porter if we find in run is often us ful, but care must be takes to drink only what you can well bear louisand or Irish mosa, put in a dish and covered with cold water, after two or three hours, makes a good drink, if thirsty seld drinks and bed liquors, as a general thing, disagree, and should not be used; avoid coffee especially After ulceration of the lungs is fully examble hed, the patient should est and drink as much as he can bear. Exercise your best judgment, take sufficient time to form a correct judgment, and then pursue what best agrees. It is better to live too high than too low. See remarks in my Lectures on Diet.